The Times-Dispatch.

Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered Janu-ary 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 5,

The DAILY TIMES DISPATCH is sold The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH IS

sold at 5 cents a copy. The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, in-

cluding Sunday, in Richmond and Man-chester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or to cents per month.

THE TIMES DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL. | One | Size | Three| One | Control |

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Up-Town Office at T. A. Miller's, No. 319 East Broad Street

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1904.

City Finances.

By a slip of the pen yesterday we were made to say that the city budget for 1904-'05 provided a contingent fund of \$90,187.08. If that were the fact; if a contingent fund even half so large as that had been provided for, the Council might have been justified in raising salaries. But the contingent fund provided is only \$9,187.08, and that, too, in a total appropriation of \$1,871,070.04. That means that if every dollar of the estimated receipts should be collected, the city would still have only the insignificant sum of \$0,187.08 for contingencies. It may be that the receipts for the com ing year will be greater than the estitake it for granted that the receipts will be much, if any, in excess of those of last year, and it is reckless financiering, we year may bring forth. There may be an hie sum of money hefore the year shall provision for any such contingency, except the pitiful sum of \$9,187.08.

But that is not the worst of it. In the face of that situation the Council passed a resolution adding to the pay of policemen and firemen the sum of \$17,-700, and if that action is concurred in by the Board of Aldermen the contin gent fund will be entirely wiped out and there will be a defleit of \$8,518.92. Suppose any railroad corporation or

manufacturing corporation should make such an exhibit as this. Suppose it should publish the fact that it had appropriated in advance every dollar of its revenue for the coming year, and that it had increased the wages of its offcers and mer, 10 per cent and more, and that there was a deficit of \$8,000 staking it in the face, what would the general public think of such a statement, and what would be its effect upon the price of the stock? Some will say that the city of Richmond is not a railroad corporation or a manufacturing corporation, but it is in one sense a business corpo ration, and its business affairs should be conducted, as the affairs of other corporations are conducted, on safe and sound

The Times-Dispatch is not making war upon the increase of salaries per se. We are willing that judges and officers and clerks and policemen and firemen and all employes, of whatever character shall receive fair compensation for their services. But we are unwilling that the appropriation to the Mechanics' Institute shall be cut down and the resources of the city be strained to the utmost in order that the pay of officials and other employes may be increased.

Compulsory Arbitration.

According to an article in the World's Work, by Guy Warfield, the settlement of the coal strike by arbitration has proven to be very expensive to the public and unsatisfactory to the miners, but very profitable to the coal operators,

Mr. Warfield went to the mining region disguised as a miner and worked among the men for some time, in order that he might study the situation from the miner's standpoint. Assuming that there was a deficit of 25,000,000 tons of cont on account of the strike, he puts the loss in

wages to the miners at \$25,000,000. The commission awarded the miners a wage increase, which, including the sliding scale, is estimated at its, highest to be 18 per cent. This increases the present wage cost of mining to \$1.18 and the total cost of mining to \$2.18 per ton. Hefore the strike the average selling price of coal at tidewater was about \$3.00 per ton; a year later this price averaged \$1.00 per ton. Mr. Warfield proceeds:

per ton. Mr. Warfield proceeds:

At \$4.90 per ton, with the cost of production \$2.18, the operators' profits to-day may be estimated at \$2.72. At \$3.00 per ton, with the cost of production at \$2, their profits before the strike were about \$1.60 per ton, or about \$1.12 less than now, since the settlement of the strike the coal companies have produced more than 70.000.000 tons of coal, which have been distributed in the market for something in excess of \$75.000.000 more than would have been received by the operators at the prices prevailing before the strike."

It thus appears that, while the miners lost \$25,000.000 in wages, the operators relost \$25,000,000 in wages, the operators received \$75,000,000 additional for their coal as a direct result of the strike. "Arbitration or no arbitration," concludes Mr. Warfield, "the operator has realized that a strike enriches him. The public pays price of coal. The operators win; the public lose." He declares that the conciliation board has not helped the men and that the men are thoroughly dissatisfied with the whole scheme. directly with the union. Now, every dismust await the will and pleasure

are already, saying that there shall be agreement shall have expired.

settlement as follows:

1. The board of conciliation has proved a greater advantage to the coal companies than to the miners.

Mr. Warfield sums up the result of the

2. The nine-hour day is no shorter or more profitable than the ten-hour day. 3. The old difficulties, which the arbi-

tration board was supposed to have removed, still exist. 4. Even with the ten per cent, wage advance and the sliding scale, the average miner complains that he is no better

Arbitration has not proved as suc-

ceesful as it was expected to be.
This shows how absurd is the contention of those who would have all disputes of this character settled by comoulsory arbitration. The arbitration of the miners' strike was to all intents and purposes compulsory, and we are not at all surprised to hear that the settlement has proven to be unsatisfactory, Voluntary arbitration usually works well, but compulsory arbitration will settle no dispute satisfactorily in this country,

Historical Richmond.

In a lecture before the Richmond Educational Association on Wednesday night, Dr. Earl Barnes, of the University Extension Society, made a striking observation in regard to Richmond as an educational center. Dr. Barnes pointed out the folly of trying to teach children matters that were utterly beyond their comprehension, and he showed by charts, based upon over 100,000 compositions which he had personally read, that the average child from seven to thirteen years old, when asked who he would rather be, invariably chose some public character.

Dr. Barnes regards this fact as vitally significant, and susceptible of being made a great force in education. He suggests that the way to teach children history test would be to follow the same lines that are now followed in teaching geography. To-day no intelligent teacher of geography begins by saying, "Here mates, but the Council has no right to is the map of the world. This is the Eastern Hemisphere, and this is the Western. The Western contains North and South America," and so on, until repeat, to leave so slender a margin for by a process of elimination until we contingencies. We do not know what a reach Richmond, the county of Henrico and the State of Virginia. The modern extraordinary demand for a considera- method is to say to a child, "Here is a piece of paper and a pencil. Go out and have passed in the conduct of our muni-cipal affairs, yet the budget makes no yard." Thereby the child gains some idea of what a map is, how it is made and what it is for. From this beginning it is but a short step to carry a child on through the whole world. "So in history," Dr. Barnes says, "we should begin with people about whom the children have heard, and in developing their strong points, carry the pupils on to the characteristics and tendencies of other persons and nations. "I have never seen," added Dr. Barnes, "a city which surpassed Richmond as a biographical and historical laboratory, excepting only

Surely this is a fact of infinite gestion and importance to our teachers, and it is very gratifying to us who live in this city to have the ophion of so distinguished a stranger coincide with our own beliefs. Just think what a storehouse of association and stimulus it would be for the children of this city to be brought into contact with the personal characteristics of men whose statues and names and influence are felt everywhere. We have gathered together here the best tradition and names of the Confederacy. We are going to erect that great storehouse of undying fame and immortal memories, the Battle Abbey of the Confederacy, but we need not wait for that day to begin making the lives of our great men a part of the mental equipment of our school children to-day. Dr. Barnes struck a keynote and we hope that it will not fall upon unheeding ears.

Russia's Friendship (?)

The Boston Globe prints an interview with Captain Henry W. Hunt, of that city, which possesses an especial interest for the people of the South. Captain Hunt was in charge of the Massachusetts marine exhibit at the Exposition in 1876, and on that occusion made the acquaintance of the Russian commissioners, who were distinguished, army and navy officers sent to gather information relating to the progress of the United States in the arts and indus-

In Captain Hunt's exhibit were models of two Massachusetts privateers of the war of 1812, which had paid their original cost in the prizes they took within two

months. The Russian officers were much interested in Captain Hunt's account of how the pride of Great Britain had been humbled by the devastation of the American privateers, and they at once conceived the idea that only by some such policy could Russia, with her comparatively small navy, hope to cope with the great naval power of Great Britain, in war between those two powers, which was even then expected in the

About this time there was threat of war between Russia and England, growing out of the enormous war indemnity demanded of Turkey by Russia, and Cap tain Hunt was induced to enter the Russian service. Plans were at once made tor forming a fleet of vast steamships to prey on British commerce, and Captain Hunt was sent to this country to purchase the vessels to comprise it. A steamship brought over 65 officers and chored in Southwest Harbor, Mount Dessert. The arrival of these officers caused a great sensation, and the English peo-ple protested; but it was decided by our government that the Russians had per-fect right to land, and they did so. While

and it was afterwards said by the Russians that this cou d'etat prevented war, operators were formerly orliged to deal by way of showing that Captain Hunt was in the fullest confidence of the Russian government, and he now says that there is no doubt that Russia did offer of the board. As a consequence the mea

here, Captain Hunt and the Russian of-

fficers talked boldly of the Russian plan

her services to the United States Guring the Civil War in this country.

"I cannot understand," says Captain Hunt, "how Americans can forsake an old friend like Russia for an old enemy like England."

"Have we forgolten that but for Russia's firm and friendly attitude toward us in 1862, as shown by official documents of the time, England and France would almost certainly have interfered in behalf of the Confederacy? And have we forgolten the visit of the Russian fleet to our shores, a year and a half later, to serve notice to the world that if necessary Russia would become the ally of the United-States?"

Mr. Henry Clews, the New York bank-

Mr. Henry Clews, the New York banker, has recently tried to minimize the friendship of Russia for the United States in that emergency. But when Captain Hunt's attention was called to this statement by Mr. Clews, he declared that while in Russia, at the close of the Russo-Turkish war, he had intimate relations with Admiral Lessofski, then minister of marine, and who had commanded the fleet which was so warmly received in our ports during the Civil War.

Captain Hunt says that, while the project for obtaining a fleet of American built cruisers was being formed in Russia, Admiral Lessofski said to him that Russia was entitled to the good-will of the people of this country, because he sailed to the United States with orders in his pocket to offer his fleet to the government at Washington just as soon as either France or England should re-

cognize the Confederacy. Admiral Lessofski's fleet first called at Fortress Monroe, where General B. F. Butler was in command. Captain Hunt says that General Butler well knew tho purpose of Admiral Lessofski's visit was as above described, and that he always so stated it, as long as he lived,

The Southern people have no doubt on this score. They are satisfied that it was largely, if not entirely, through Russia's agency that the Southern Confederacy was not recognized by the foreign powers. That of itself is a sufficient reason for the sympathies of the South in this war to be with Japan, rather than with Russia.

The fact that Judgo Emory Speer, of the United States Court of Savannah, Ga., went out of his way a few days ago to speak to his grand jury against the evils of gambling, has occasioned a good deal of comment,

The judge recognizes the fact that his court has no jurisdiction in the premises, but it seems that some of the cvils of gambling have been brought to his attention in a very marked manner, and he could not restrain himself from offering his advice in the premises. He said he regretted that in many places laws against gambling are practically a dead letter. He wished to see the "people waken, not with a spasm of virtue, but with a steady, immovable, constant purpose to enforce all the laws-State and

The judge was a little out of the line of his duty, strictly speaking, but he will be pardoned if he attains the object he had in view and helps to awaken the public to a better observance of the law.

The following complaint-possibly bona fide—is published in the New York Herald, along with others which bemoan the alleged fact that Englishmen are not much liked in this country:

I recently landed in New York for a few weeks' travel and recreation. Some friends strongly urged me to go to a place called Hunter's Point and there employ an experienced hunter to accompany me to Buffalo to shoot buffaloes. On mentioning this to an American acme to Buffalo to shoot buffaloes. On mentioning this to an American acquaintance he persuaded me that I should find much more sport by going to Coney Island on an elephant hunting expedition. Of course, I knew absolutely nothing about the Island, but the idea seemed rather inviting, so at some expenditure of time and money I journeyed there. I contain the first and money I journeyed there. I of time and money I journeyed there, I they were confined in a yard connected with a wild beast exhibition. I presume I was the victim of a smart American hour, but it was hardly the sort of treatment a visiting stranger could reasonably expect.

R. BULLINGTON BULLER.

It was too cruel to send him to Coney Island to see the elephants when he might have found a tiger in his lair at Tammany Hall,

Madamo Adelina Patti is a "quitter," but she takes \$200,000 with her. She will give one more concert in New York and then sail for home. There is no trouble between her and her manager. Robert Grau, in speaking to a reporter of the New York Herald, said:

"She does not sing for glory. She sings for money, and when the sale is not large enough to make it worth while, she won't sing. There is no sentiment about her She is all business, and she wants her managers to make money, too. That is why she would not sing in those small places where the sale was not large. She has in nearly every case had good houses, with receipts running from \$6,000 to \$10,000. When along came a little \$2,000 house-why, she just cut it out,"

. Those are facts, no doubt, but they are stated with amazing cold-bloodiness,

very hostile to the confirmation of Major B. M. Harrod as one of the Panama was in charge of the construction of the sewer system there, and it is charged that he permitted the contractors to use inferior material in their work. Specially he is said to have permitted the use of 75,000 cifications called for Portland cement, by which the contractors realized a profit of \$60,000. The Picayune says that when charged with this two years ago he admitted that he was to blame, but said the city would not lose \$60,000-only \$31,



BABIES ON FIRE GRIEVANCE

With Itching, Berning, Scaly Hamors of the Skin

Instantly Relieved by Baths with Cuticura Soap

And Gentle Applications of Cuticura Cintment.

Instant relief and refreahing sleep for skin-tortured bables, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Cintment, the great skin

with Cuticurs Cintment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent.

"My niece's little baby boy, two years old, was so badly afficted with eczema that he needed constant watching. It was all over his face and he scratched the sores constantly. Mornings his clothes would be stained with blood, and his face and hands would be covered. His family nover could take him out, as his face was always full of large ored. His family never could take him out, as his face was always full of large sores. They had medical treatment, and tried everything they heard of. She commenced using the Cuticura Remedies last spring and found that at last she had a wonderful healer. The sores left his face and he was entirely cured, and now his face is as smooth and rosy as though no sore had ever heen there to mar it."

MRS. L. J. ROOT,

JERUSALEM, N. Y.

On March 7, 1903, five years later, On March 7, 1903, we years later, Mrs. Root writes:

"I received your note of kind inquiry and am pleased to inform you of the permanent cure of my little boy. He is now a healthy child with pink and white skin free from all blemish. It has been a marvellous cure and brought about in a short-time after all other medical aid failed."

Sold throughout the world. Quitters Hesolyent, Sec.

Bold throughout the world. Outlears Resolvent. Sec. (In form of Chipochet Coated Pille, 26c. per vial of 50). On insent, 58c., 50op. 26c. Depote: Leedon, 37 Chicago, 18 Chipochet Coated, 18 Pair, Hoston, 187 Columbus Act

760.21. Per contra it is said that the President has investigated this matter and is satisfied that Harrod is a worthy person and sultable to serve as one of the commissioners.

It seems there is danger of "snap primaries"-political, not vegetable-in Norfolk, and the papers of that city are out against them. Well they may be; nothing is so destructive of party harmony and success as a belief that primaries are no fairly ordered and honestly conducted Every Democratic primary should be above suspicion.

The race war at Springfield, Ohio, not ceased before the whites at Murprysboro, lilinois, tried to lynch a negro! What's the matter with our dear brethren at the North? If they do not behave better the South will have to send them missionaries.

Appendicitis is now said to be rampar in New York city. Some physicians believe high living is largely responsible for it. Let the poor be comforted by that explanation.

The Indianapolis News says that Mr. Cleveland as Democratic candidate for the presidency could not carry Indiana. Tammany boldly said in 1892 that he could not carry New York; but he did.

Southern people are rejoiced to hear that Springfield, Ohlo, is at last paci-

In Japan the bables crawl on their

Battle-Ground of the War. Norea is in many ways similar to Florida, although more mountainous.

The name Yalu means Dragon. It is a beautiful stream. The Yalu is navigable for sixty miles to the village of Chanson

The mountains, the nature of the rivers and the small size of the river valleys make eastern Korea quite impossible from a military standpoint.

One of the great valleys in the western half of Korea is that of the River Han. At its mouth is the scaport Chemulpo where the Russian cruisers Variag and Korletz were sunk.

Chemulpo bears the same relation to Korea as Tampa does to Florida. The former is midway down the Korean penin-sulg on the Yellow Sea coast: the latter is midway down Florida on the Guif coast.

Western Korea is a very rough country but it is cut up by large river valleys and near the coast of the Yellow Se-there are many level plains. In the nort, is the strategic Yalu River, the boundar,

On the western coast of Korea the tides of the Yellow Sea are higher that anywhere in the world outside the Bay of Tundy, and while the rivers of eastern Korea are clear streams, that run swiftly from the mountains, those on the west orn side are great, brown, muddy rivers up which the thirty-foot, ocean tides surge many miles.

The pride of Korea is in the splendid buils, which stand from thirteen to four-teen and a half hands ligh and are patient and glossy beyond compare. They are shod as carefully as horses and carry their heavy leads safely, though slowly. The streets of Seoul and other cities are blockaded by these fine animals, and over all the whiding roads of the peningular the particular and the few manufactures of the nation.

OF CITIZENS

The Commissioners Investigate Claims for Better Depot Facilities at High Point.

DIVORCED AND MARRIED

Advalorum Fort Goes After a License With His Separation Papers in His Hand.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch)
RALEIGH, N. C., March 10.—Chairman
Franklin McNeill and Commissioner Baddingfield, of the Corporation Commission, went to High Point last night for
the purpose of investigating the griovances of citizens as to the inadequacy of
the passenger and freight depot service
there.

there.
The shoriff of Warren county was here
to-day and settled the 1993 State taxes
due from that county. The amount was

OFF WITH OLD; ON WITH NEW, Yesterday line Wake Superior Court granted Advalorum Fort, of this county, a divorce from his wife, Savannah Fort, and he went directly from the court-room when the decision of the court was announced, and secured a license to mar-ry Mary Ella Lee. Both live at Wake Forest

Porest The Methodist Churches of this city

The Methodist Churches of this city will begin at once the use of the common order of worship as recently adopted by the joint commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Captain Robert E. Callum, of the United States Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Caswell, has been detailed by the War Department to inspect the National Guard of North Carolina, and he and Colonel T. H. Bain, State inspector general, will begin this week at once together, with a view to completing the inspection of all companies by May 1st.

NEW PHARMACISTS.

The board of examiners of the State Pharmaceutical Association announce that twenty-five of those who stood the examination in this city Tuesday were successful and will receive il ensos to practice pharmacy in the State. Here is the list of those who passed:

John H. Blake, Gastonia; James D. Brown Goldsboro; Harry M. Cook, Murfreesboro; Elbert E. Daskury, Southern Panes; Eli E. Detter, Bessemer City; William E. Drake, Richmond, Va.; Hen-

freesbore, Elbert E. Daskury, Southern Pines; Ell E. Detter, Bessemer City; William E. Drake, Richmond, Va.; Henry A. Fisher (colored), Jersey City, N. J. Percy O. Hall, Wilmington; Manly D. Herndon, Durham; John T. Howell, Kenley; John E. Hudson, Glenwood; Henry E. Jones (colored), Greensbore; Charles H. King, Durham; Norman W. Lynch, Bessemer City; Charles E. Moore, Jr., Wilson; Archle T. Nicholson, Tarboro; Joseph W. Pike, Brim; John M. Pennix, Kernersville; Julian A. Pope, Lumberton; Luther B. Ring, Eikhr; Charles C. Seawell, Southern Fines; Henry B. Sedberty, Fayettevilla, Wilkiam B. Spencer, Murfreesbore; John A. Sykes, Greensboro; William R. Wilkins, Kings Mountain.

them passed.
The Raleigh Telephone Company, which The Raleigh Telephone Company, which is now making the fight alone in this city against the Bell Company, has again declined to come into the combination with the Bell and the Interstate for only the telephone exchange in Raleigh. This

with the Bell and the Interstate for only one telephone exchange in Raleigh. This action was taken at the annual meeting of the directors last night.

New rural school libraries are authorized by the State superintendent of public instruction for Gates, Sampson, Edge-comb, Mecklenburg, Chowan, Robeson and Halifax counties.

The Secretary of State charters the People's Bank of Murfreesbore with \$10,000 capital; W. C. Barnes and U. Vaughan are among the principal incorporators.

STATE CAN'T COLLECT.

Judge Simonton Perpetually Enjoins in Favor W. U. Co.

joins in Favor W. U. Co.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RAL-BIGH, N. C. March 10.—Judge Simonton. of the United States Circuit Court, makes perpetual the temporary injunction against the State treasurer, enjoining him from collecting the privilege tax of 25 cents per wire mile of lines operated in this State by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Simonton holds that the wires being used for both State and interstate business, the tax is in the nature of a tax of interstate business, being, therefore, unconstitutional. The postal has a similar suit pending that they win under this order.

AN EASY ESCAPE.

Sam Pearson's Slayer Walks Away When Vigilance Relaxed.

Away When Vigilance Relaxed.

(By Associated Press.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 10.—A telephone message received here to-night from Newton, N. C., says:
Charley Campbell, the slayer of Sam Pearson, who has been in Newton jail for safe-keeping, escaped from prison this afternoon just after dark. Since his confinement. Campbell has been pretending to by sick, and the vigilance of the authorities had been reinxed.

Campbell's wife had been silowed to remain with him during his sickness, and the door of the corridor was soldom locked. Campbell's brother was in town to-day, and Campbell walked out of jail, and it is presumed joined him.

WEDDED AT REIDSVILLE. Young People of Prominent

Families Happily United. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

REIDSVILLE, N. C., March 10.—Mr.

R. R. Mobley and Miss Olivia R. Smith
were married last night at the home of
the bride's mother, Mrs. Samuel Smith,
on Lindsey Street. The ceremony was
performed by the Rev. W. L. Mellichampe, rector of St. Thomas Episcopal
Church.

On account of its being the Lenten
scason, the wedding celebration was a

bulls, which stand from thirteen to fourteen and a half hands high and are
patient and glossy beyond compare. They
are shed as carrefully as horses and carry
their heavy loads safely, though slowly.
The streets of Secul and other elites are
blockaded by these fine animals, and
over all the winding roads of the peninsula they are plodding with the produce
and the few manufactures of the nation.

In Lighter Vein.

John Sharp Williams, the Mississippi
wit, tells of a Southern friend whose
clored vatet fell in love with a pair of
four checked rousers which his master
found checked rousers which his master
owned. By way of hastening the day
when they should be turned over the him,
the threw some grease on them. Then he
reported that he was unable to remove
the spots. "Have you tried everything,
"Yes, gah."
"Yes,

A NNIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE SIST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1909, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE ASTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMMANDS IN A STATE OF CONNECTION, MADIS IN THE LAWS OF THE RATE OF CONNECTION, MADIS IN A PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS OF THE RATE OF CONNECTION, MADIS IN THE LAWS OF THE COMMON WEBSITH OF VIB.

AND A PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS OF THE COMMON WEBSITH OF VIB.

ACCOUNTAGE OF THE LAWS OF THE CONNECTION, NECTOR OF THE CONNECTION, NECTOR OF THE CONNECTION, NECTOR OF THE CONNECTION, DESCRIPTION, DESCRIPTION

Number of policies and the amount of theurence of tested thereby in force at end of previous year... \$168,500,204 00 123,002 \$211,182,005 00 Number of policies issued diring the year and the amount of insurance offected thereby... 428,333,407 00 15,321 20,631,863 00

Whole number of policies in force, and the amount of lis-bilities or risks thereon at end of year..... \$208,617,235 00 130,006 \$223,302,877 | RECEIPTS | Amount of premiums received | T.1fe | \$8,800.652.63; accident | \$11,768.258 87 |
24,800.801.04	\$2,800.801.04	\$11,768.258 87
Amount of Interest received	\$2,700.302.53	
Amount of Feuls received	\$4,000.802.803	
Amount of all other receipts visi Profits on said of assets	\$3,160.03	
Consideration for supplementary contracts	\$4,400	
Consideration for supplementary contracts	\$4,400	
Consideration for supplementary contracts	\$4,000	
Consideration for supple		

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of losses paid (life).

Amount of matured endowments paid.

For claims on supplementary contracts.

Amount paid annultants.

Amount paid for surrender values.

Amount of dividends paid to stockholders.

Amount of distursements, accident, health and Heblity department.

BUSINESS IN VIRGINIA DURING 1903.

Total. 1;674 \$2,627,123 (9)
Deduct number and amount which have ceased to be in force during 1903. 110 146,015 00 Total number and amount of policies in force at end of year 1903, 1,564 Accident. Risks Writen. Paid. Insurred. \$4,508,550 00 \$17,107 17 \$17,540 50 60 45 160 45 160 45 160 45 170 27

State of Connecticut, city of Hartford s:
Sworn to January 25, 1904, before FRANK W. BIDWELL, Notary Public. J. B. MOORE, JR.,

General Agent Accident and Liability, 1103 EAST MAIN STREET.

W. W. HARDWICKE. General Agent Life Department,

7 NORTH TENTH STREET.

very quiet and simple affair. The spacious parlors were decorated with ferns and pains, set with clusters of carnations. Numerous handsome and useful gifts were received, smong which were several ohecks, and a handsome solitaire diamond ring.

The bride was attired in white silk; the groom wors the conventional black. The bride was attired in white silk; the groom wors the conventional black. The bride is one of the most popular and accomplished young ladies of the Stute. The bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was given away by hereity. The bride was given away by hereity in the bride was gi Mr. and Mrs. Mobley will c make their home in Reidsville.

Arrested for Murder.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C. March 10.—After evading the law for four years Burch Morgan was arrested to-day at Monroe, twenty-five miles from this city, for the murder of Mr. Rogers, at Troy, N. C., four years ago.

murder of Mr. Rogers, at Troy, N. C., four years ago.
Morgan had been living near Monros for some time under the name of Bud Davis, and, after he was arrested by three officers, he admitted that his name was Burch Morgan.

A reward of \$250 was offered for his capture.

New Division of Profits.

(By Associated Press.)
SAN FRANCISCO, March 10,—"Young Corbett" and "Jimmy" Britt signed an agreement to-day for a new division of their share of the receipts for their fight March! 25. According to the new articles the winner is to receive 63 per cent, and the loser 35 per cent, Under the other agreement Britt was to get 50 per cent, if he won and 40 per cent, if he lost.

Steamer Sunshine Burned.

Steamer Sunsnine Buttled.

(By Associated Fifes.)

MEMPHIS. TENN.. March 10.—The steamer Sunshine, plying botween Memphis and Cincinnati, was destroyed by lire to-day near Tiptonville, Tenn. The crew escaped, but both boat and cargo were lost. The boat is the property of the Memphis and Cincinnati Facket Company and is valued at about \$20,000. She carried probably 250 tons of freight. The tames originated from the watchman's lantern Isniting some light freight.

Noted Botanist Dead.

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(By Associated Press.)

WILLINGTON. DEL., March 10.—
News was received here to-day of the death of William M. Canby at Augusta, while on'a Southern tour for the benefit of his health. Mr. Canby was a noted botanist and was a trustee of the Professor Gray botanic fund. He was a director of several local financial institutions.

Freight Claims Association.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The standing committee of the Freight Claims association comprising officers of all the railroads of the country, held a meeting here to-day to make final arrangements for the annual convention to be held at Savannan on May 18th. About twenty-five railroad men were pressul.

STILL OUT IN COLD

Representative From the Territory Not Yet Allowed-The Senate Honors Croft.

(By Associated Press.) Senate to-day passed a number of bills relating to Alaska, but failed to act upon the measure authorizing the election of a delegate in Congress from that territory. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, opposed the bill, and because of his opposition and his desire for time for discussion, it was not pressed.

The Alaskan bills passed included those

The Alaskan bills passed included those for the improvement of roads, the maintenance of schools, the appointment of an additional judge, and the extension of the coal laws to the territory. Several other bills were passed, including one increasing to \$100 the pension of ex-soldiers who have become totally billed on account of service.

After the executive session announcement was made of the doath of Representative Croft, of South Carolina. The chair appointed Messrs. Tillman, Latimer, Fulton, Clarke (Arkansas) and McLaurin a committee to attend the funeral and at 442, as a further mark of respect, the Senate on motion of Mr.

RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION. Next Meeting in New Orleans.

Officers Chosen. Officers Chosen.

By Associated Press.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.. March 10.—Officers were elected and New Orleans selected as the next meeting place to day at the annual convention of the Southern Rabbinical Association, in session here.

The officers: President, M. Slamfield, Memphils, re-elected; Vice-President, Geo. Solomon. Savannah, Ga.; Secretary, Da. vid Marx. Atlanta; Treasurer, Edward S. Levy, Selma, Ala.

3. I. L. J. Leucht, of New Orleans; L. Wolsey, or Little Rock, and M. Nowfield. Of Blirmingham, were elected as an executive committee. The 1905 convention will be held in January.

A dinner and recopiton were tendered the visitors to night.

Cut Tillman's Throat.